



# The Hongkong Telegraph

TODAY'S WEATHER: Light or moderate variable winds. Fine and hazy.  
Noon Observations: Barometric pressure, 1003.4 mbs., 29.63 in. Temperature, 87.8 deg. F. Dew point, 77 deg. F. Relative humidity, 71%. Wind direction, ESE. Wind force, 1 knot.  
Low water, 3 in. at 5.35 p.m. High water, 8 ft. 3 in. at 10.45 a.m. (Wednesday).

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VOL. IV NO. 174

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1949.

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## PEERS GO HOME TO DO THE DISHES

London, July 25.—Some British Peers go home early from Parliamentary debates to help their wives with the dishes, the House of Lords was told today.

Seventy-eight-year-old Lord Pethick Lawrence, former Labour Secretary of State for India, said: "I have heard it said in jest that Your Lordships go home earlier than they would otherwise because Peers have to help their wives with their washing up."

"From inquiries I have made among my fellow Peers, there is a good deal of truth in that."

"While we do not neglect our duties, we, in common with large proportions of men throughout the country find that we cannot expect our women folk to enter for all our needs and that they require some help from us. That is true, I believe, of all classes of the community."

He was speaking about married women at work, in a debate on Britain's economic position.—Reuter.

## French Minister's Action Provokes Political Crisis

Paris, July 25.—An extraordinary meeting of the French Cabinet for tomorrow morning was called at short notice today by the Prime Minister, M. Queuille. The Cabinet will consider the critical political situation which the Socialist Minister of Labour, M. Daniel Mayer, has precipitated by approving substantial pay increases for employees of the National Social Security Administration without consulting his Cabinet colleagues.

The wage increases take the form of holiday bonuses equal to a week's wages and other advantages.

The right wing Parliamentary group—the Party of Republican Liberty—has already voted for withdrawing its Cabinet representatives.

Employers throughout the country fear that M. Mayer's precedent will set off irresistible demands for wage increases. Protests are all the more lively as the employees of the gigantic National Social Security Administration are already better paid than civil servants doing comparable work.

M. Mayer defended his decision in a statement in the National Assembly in which he said that it was the policy of the Government that bonuses should be given where no price increases would follow.

Independent Parliamentary groups felt that his decision would encourage workers throughout the country to insist on holiday bonuses. Some members of these groups were said to be preparing to ask their representatives to resign from the Cabinet.

Their decision to postpone this action was taken at a meeting of the right wing groups this afternoon. The Democratic and Socialist Resistance Union, which has two Ministers in the Cabinet, decided likewise but paused a resolution describing M. Mayer's action as "threatening the financial equilibrium."

Reuter.

## Elephant Migration

Johannesburg, July 25.—Over 5,000 elephants have migrated in a mass in the coastal area of Kenya, after being driven from their usual haunts by a drought, which is described in some areas as the worst in 100 years.

Great tracts of Southern Africa, from Capetown to Kenya, are affected. Famine among the natives in some East and Central territories is being averted only by Government action in rushing in foodstuffs.

Shipping has ceased on some stretches of the mighty Congo River, whose waters have shrunk far below their usual level, setting a transport problem for the Belgian Congo Administration.

Contrastingly, in the southern areas of Southern Africa—normally a dry semi-desert—the best rains have fallen since 1934. The desert is bright with flowers.—Reuter.

## Hot Spell In Holland

The Hague, July 25.—Thermometers soared to over 80 degrees Fahrenheit all over Holland today, in the hottest spell of the summer. Higher temperatures are forecast for tomorrow.—Reuter.

## EDITORIAL

### Troubles In Red China

ONCE again the Chinese Communists in Nanking have admitted armed opposition from the peasantry in areas under their control. The first indication of trouble in the country districts came in the form of a message issued by the official New China News Agency and broadcast by the Communist Radio at the end of June, stating that peasant uprisings had occurred in Honan Province and in certain areas south of the Yangtze River. It did not specify these latter areas, but Shanghai sources disclosed that the Communist authorities in Kiangsu Province, in which Shanghai is located, and in Anhwei Province had been having difficulties with a part of the rural population. The Communists placed the blame for these uprisings on the Nationalists who, it was said, had sent special agents into these areas to organise intrigues and "bandit" activities. Now, nearly a month later, the Communists admit similar outbreaks in Manchuria. The latest reports seem to suggest that the trouble in the North-eastern Provinces has been more serious than that experienced in Central China, for mention is made of guerrilla warfare, blowing up of bridges and railway lines and sabotaging of industrial undertakings. Once again these activities are attributed to "bandits" and Nationalist agents. The statement, almost in the same breath, that these uprisings are not political and also that they are

Nationalist-inspired is somewhat hard to reconcile. Such action obviously entails great immediate danger or hazards punitive reprisals, and the peasantry are hardly likely to run these risks unless either they are genuinely in opposition to the Reds or have been recruited to work for the Nationalists for pay. The suggestion is made in some quarters that the rebels are peasants strongly resisting heavy taxes imposed by the Communists. However one reads the reports, the impression remains that there is agrarian discontent in Communist-held areas, and that this discontent is not limited to one or two small areas but exists on a wider scale. Whatever the basic cause, the problem becomes a political one for the Communists. Details are lacking to permit of any true appreciation of the situation. Dissident elements are to be found in every country, no matter what regime is in power. Sufficient to note at this stage that such opposition has been reported, and is not only denied but admitted by the Communist authorities. Read together with reports of difficulties experienced by the Communists in their efforts to administer the industrial regions that have fallen into their hands, the news becomes integrated into a pattern—hazy yet, but which may become clearer as more information seeps through the "bamboo curtain."

## Opposition To Truman's Arms Aid Programme

### STRONG OBJECTIONS BY VANDENBERG AND TAFT

Washington, July 25.—The Senate's two most influential Republican leaders today opposed President Truman's arms aid programme as being too wide in scope and giving the President too much power. Senators Arthur Vandenberg and Robert Taft both announced their opposition to the plan only a few hours after Mr Truman had sent the \$1,450,000,000 proposal to Congress.

## CHANGE OF EGYPTIAN CABINET

Alexandria, July 25.—Premier Ibrahim Abdel Hadi Pasha resigned today, and King Farouk immediately ordered the former Premier, Hussein Sirry Pasha, a non-Party man, to form a coalition government.

Officials said Hussein Sirry Pasha would include the opposition Wafd Party in his new government, which would embrace all major political parties. The Wafdists had demanded a new government to ensure a fair national election in October, but it was not believed until today that the Wafdists would be willing to collaborate with other parties.

Abdel Hadi Pasha's letter of resignation to the King did not give his reasons for resigning, but it was not believed that his government had completed its programme of ending terrorism in the nation and carrying out certain reforms.

It is believed here Britain is prepared to use Egypt as the corner stone of the new Middle East policy.

Hussein Sirry Pasha, who is 57, headed a neutral cabinet during the war. An engineer, he is Egypt's foremost expert on Nile River flood control. He has never dabbled in Party politics.—United Press.

Senator Vandenberg's opposition is considered especially significant since he supported the Atlantic treaty. Senator Taft voted against that pact.

The two Senators said the programme constituted "another lend-lease programme." They said the Chief Executive would be given arbitrary discretion to give arms aid to any nation or "government within a nation." They said they doubted that any President, "no matter how much he is ever demanded such tremendous powers in war or peace."

Senator Vandenberg, Republican foreign policy leader in the Senate, said it was his first impression that the entire programme "must be rewritten and curtailed to get action at this session of Congress." He said he announced earlier that he favoured aid on a small scale and until the North Atlantic Treaty nations had set up a system of defence under the pact.

### FIRST BREAK

Even Administration leaders do not show too much enthusiasm. The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said he felt confident Congress would pass "some type" of military assistance bill this year, but he declined to specify if the President's recommendations would be fully met.

Senator Vandenberg's opposition marked the first time that a bipartisan foreign policy leader had broken with the Administration on foreign affairs since he came out for a strong United States stand in world affairs in 1945. He said the President's "statement of policy puts too much emphasis upon arms."

"Since some sort of action is necessary before adjournment," he said.

## LONDON DOCKS NORMAL

London, July 25.—Work was normal in the London docks today.

The Minister of Transport, Mr Alfred Barnes, told the House of Commons today that Docks Emergency Committees had done "a very fine job" during the strike which ended last week.

The question of its continued existence had yet to be decided, he said.

The Commons will debate the docks dispute tomorrow afternoon, at the request of the Conservative Opposition.—Reuter.

## Borrowed Sloop For Cruise

Stockholm, July 25.—Two soldiers were arrested today and accused of borrowing a warship from Sweden's naval base of Karlskrona. The authorities said that the men spent the week-end in the motor sloop Sargitta, cruising around Karlskrona Archipelago while a squadron of other warships and a minesweeper searched for them.

When they returned—sunburnt—early today, they said: "We have had a glorious sail!"—Reuter.

ment. I think study should be given to an interim measure while the major plans await reports to the next Congress under Article 9 of the pact."

Senator Taft said: "The programme presented by the President and the bill to carry it out demands that Congress substantially abdicate all functions relating to foreign policy and authorize the State and Defence Department to make alliances throughout the world and involve us in any and all wars, civil or external, going on anywhere in the world."

### FOUR POINTS

He also cited these four points of criticism: 1. Arms aid could be given any nation or government without a nation selected at the "arbitrary discretion" of the President, whether it was in Europe, Asia, Africa or the Americas.

2. The President would be given power, without further appropriation, to give away any property of any Government department except atomic bombs and merchant ships.

3. The President could accept foreign materials in part payment for arms aid and "import them into this country free of all duties."

4. The programme involved powers "more arbitrary" than those of the World War I lend-lease act.—United Press.

### STATE DEPT. EXPLAINS

Washington, July 25.—The State Department explained today how President Truman's arms aid proposal will apply to certain countries of the Far East, Middle East and Latin America.

It said that \$300,000,000 out of an overall \$1,450,000,000 would be applied to Greece, Turkey, Korea, the Philippines and Iran. In addition, Latin American countries are permitted to purchase arms with their own money, but receive no outright grants as do the North Atlantic Pact nations and the five other mentioned above.

It said that arms and equipment that will be supplied special nations will come from the existing stocks and will amount in value to about 25 percent of the \$300,000,000 fund. The remaining 75 percent will be supplied with new procurement.

In an overall statement entitled "Aid to Other Countries," meaning those outside the Atlantic Pact, the Department said partially: "Although the programme gives primary emphasis to the needs of European, Atlantic Pact countries, it does not do so to the exclusion of urgent needs in other areas which are important to world stability."—United Press.

### FRANCE'S CALL

Paris, July 25.—The Foreign Minister, M. Robert Schuman, today called for American military aid to France immediately after he ratified the North Atlantic Pact.

M. Schuman made his plea as the National Assembly resumed debate on ratification at almost the same time that President Truman sent to Congress his bill for \$1,450,000,000 military aid for Europe.—United Press.

(President Truman's arms aid speech in detail on Page 5)

## HOMES WRECKED BY PLANE



This scene of destruction in Seattle was caused by a C-16 plane that crashed with 32 persons aboard, and then exploded. The centre house was demolished; four others damaged. The plane's route was toward the camera. It hit power lines atop poles in the background after taking off with a faltering engine. Six persons were killed, and 30 injured. (AP Picture).

## Chinese Reds Take Chuchow

Canton, July 26.—The Chinese Communists have captured Chuchow, a railway junction town south of Changsha. This information was received here by phone this morning from usually reliable Chinese merchants in Changsha.

The occupation of Chuchow has not been admitted officially.

The new commander of Changsha, General Chan Ming-yen, is defending the city.

Fierce fighting is taking place to the east of the city. The sound of heavy gunfire was audible all night. Houses in some districts were shaken.

It is believed this action is taking place in the country beyond the Hunan Bible Institute. The Communists' objective appears to be the Changsha airfield, which runs parallel with the railway about half a mile from the station.

The rail-spiked wooden gates of Changsha city have been closed. All the city's pillboxes have been manned.

Armored troops are making regular patrols through the streets of the city, where law and order are being well maintained.

### HEAVY FIGHTING

The Communists have an artillery division in action, probably containing mountain guns and mortars. Heavy fighting is also reported immediately east of Hongyang, south of Changsha.

Troops from Pingliang have taken Fahu, on the railway 32 miles north of Changsha.

Unconfirmed Chinese reports stated that the Communists which struck southward from the Yangtze River have taken Changsheng, an important Hunan city northwest of Changsha. This is not confirmed officially.—Reuter.

## Russian Atom Bomb Report

Paris, July 25.—The weekly magazine, Samedi Soir, said in a copyright article today that Russia exploded its first successful atomic bomb on July 10.

It added that this was the real reason for President Truman's Blair House conference with top American atomic authorities.

The Samedi Soir said the explosion took place in Siberia near longitude 46 East and latitude 53 North.—United Press.

## TYPHOON IN SHANGHAI

### MOST STREETS UNDER WATER

Tokyo, July 26.—The Navy authorities reported today that a typhoon "Gloria," which ripped across Okinawa, killing one child and causing still undetermined damage, has "immobilized" Shanghai.

The report said most of Shanghai's streets are under two to four feet of water. There were two to four inches of water on the floor of the U.S. Consulate on the Bund, the report said. Peking Road was under three feet of water and at least one foot of water—probably blown up from the Whangpoo River and from heavy rains—was swirling along the Bund.

Water and wind caused extensive but not serious damage to the U.S. Consulate. That office closed its doors until facilities were restored to normal.

The storm disrupted electric service, but an emergency generator was pressed into service.

The report also said water had backed up in the sewers of Shanghai, which is still being whipped by rain and wind.—Associated Press.

## COMMANDOS HERE

The troopship Empire Windrush arrived in Hongkong this morning and berthed at the Kowloon Wharves. She brought the 2nd Marine Commandos and miscellaneous other units.

## Charged With Teaching Communism

Manila, July 26.—Mrs. Marie Louise Fernandez, Professor of French at the Far Eastern University, has been charged by members of her class with teaching Communism, and the University has appointed three members of the faculty to conduct an investigation.

Mrs. Fernandez, who denied the charge, was given 72 hours within which to file an answer to the students' complaint.

She told reporters she was no Communist, and the charge against her was "false and malicious."

It had been alleged that she used French publications about Communism in her classes.

Mrs. Fernandez is a Frenchwoman married to a Filipino. She has been teaching at the University for 10 years.—United Press.

## Bus Runs Into Power Mast

Paris, July 25.—Forty people were injured, two seriously, when a bus carrying 50 passengers ran into an electric power mast near Clichy-sur-Mer, Western France.—Reuter.

## DEPUTIES AGAIN DEADLOCKED

London, July 25.—The Big Four Foreign Ministers' deputies drafting an Austrian peace treaty today reached deadlock on a new Soviet proposal about the care of Allied war graves and memorials.

The Soviet delegate, Mr. George Zarubin, asked for the proposal to be written into the treaty as an article. This would state that Austria must respect, preserve and maintain the graves of Allied and United Nations nationals and the memorials that fought against Nazi Germany.

Mr. Samuel Rober (United States) recalled that the Soviet delegation had opposed a similar United States proposal for the Italian peace treaty. The Soviet delegate had then persuaded the Western delegates to leave such arrangements for bilateral agreement between the countries concerned, he said.

M. Marcel Berthelot (France) said that he regretted the exam-

ples had not been followed of World War I peace treaties which contained such clauses. Mr. Zarubin said that the Nazis in Austria had attempted to destroy Soviet war memorials—in particular the main Soviet memorial in Vienna—and the Austrian Government had not taken steps to prosecute them.

During a long discussion of displaced persons and refugees, Mr. Zarubin submitted compromise proposals that Austria should deny relief to refugees refusing to return to their native countries or if they had fought or collaborated with the enemy.

Sir Victor Mallet (Britain) said that Britain would not agree to force the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons, but the Western delegates promised that they would study the new proposals.—Reuter.



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## PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS

Copies of photographs  
taken by the South China  
Morning Post and Hong Kong  
Telegraph Staff Photographers  
are on view in the  
Morning Post Building.

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# WOMANSENSE

## Travelling Companion



By ALICE ALDEN

FIRST REQUISITE for the  
complete traveller, when it  
comes to accessories, is the  
travel bag, that while eminently  
practical, does not forget its  
role as a smart clothes comple-  
ment. Here's real beauty in  
supple calf, the capacious interior  
fitted with a goodly array of  
beauty and smoking accessories  
in genuine turned gilt metal to  
harmonise with the bag frame.

## Forcing Food Down A Child

By CLEVELAND MYERS,  
Ph.D.

THERE are some conscientious  
mothers who are foolish  
things. For instance, there's the  
mother of one or several young  
children who has read and heard  
much about the proper foods a  
child should have and about  
how much of each. She may  
read everything she can find on  
the subject. Yet failing to sense  
the simplest psychology of  
appetite, failing to use the sense  
she was born with, she may  
proceed to command the children  
to eat and to force food into  
them as if she were feeding a  
food grinding machine. A reader  
writes:

"I have a daughter-in-law,  
the mother of two children,  
three and nearly two. She glows  
all of herself to them but think  
they must eat three big meals  
a day. She drags them to the  
table with foods, especially  
prepared for them, and always  
has a leather belt and  
toys on the table. She  
puts food into their mouths and  
if they don't swallow it she  
uses the belt on them and forces  
them to eat. The little things  
become very angry and cry but  
still think they must consume  
all the food."

### In Child's Place

To any young mother: How  
would you feel yourself if some  
person much stronger than you  
pushed food into you that you  
didn't want, or who com-  
manded you to eat all of  
your food?

Of course, I know how hard  
it would be for you to change  
yourself and your ways so as  
to say nothing at all to this child  
about his eating and to have no  
stirrings of sympathy over the  
matter. But if you really think  
achieve so great exploits, the  
youngster might, after a few  
weeks, acquire a good appetite  
and eat about what he should.  
But if you are sure you must  
do something over hereditarily,  
consider the simple principles—  
one food at a time; very, very  
small helpings; let the child al-  
ways choose, but between what  
is offered and nothing. Never  
push food into him or punish him  
for not eating.

## Hot Weather Ensemble



By VERA WINSTON

ONE OF THE sartorial boons  
this summer is the suit dress  
made of rayon which is prac-  
tically wrinkle-proof and which  
manages to stay crisp looking  
throughout a hot busy day.  
This one is in pin-checked dark  
gray, a pattern that closely  
resembles its fine worsted  
original. It has a convertible  
collar, three-button closing, and  
flapped patch pockets. The  
skirt is straight. The outfit can  
be worn with or without a  
blouse.

## Rate & Rhythm Of The Heartbeat

By H. N. BUNDESEN, M.D.

PEOPLE seem to pay a great  
deal of attention to their  
heartbeats nowadays. That is  
why it is well to know that  
there are several different forms  
of disorders affecting the rate  
and rhythm of the heartbeat.  
One of these is known as par-  
oxysmal tachycardia.  
Sometimes this condition may  
be so mild that the affected per-  
son does not even seek the at-  
tention of a physician. The at-  
tack may last for seconds,  
minutes, or hours. It starts  
suddenly and ends suddenly.  
The heart beats regularly, but  
much more rapidly than normal.  
The affected person is usually  
aware of the rapid beating.  
However, in some cases, the  
heart may beat as fast as 200  
times a minute instead of 60 to  
100 times a minute, which is  
normal, without the person  
knowing it is occurring. How-  
ever, in many cases, there is a  
feeling of fluttering in the chest,  
of fullness in the neck, dizziness,  
and faintness.  
In Young Children  
This condition may also occur  
in young children, in connection  
with such infections as  
diphtheria and whooping cough.  
In such cases, the disorder may  
be extremely serious.  
However, it is apparently not  
so serious in an adult. Paroxys-

mal tachycardia is not difficult  
to diagnose. The main sign is  
the fast beating of the heart with  
no change in the rate dur-  
ing exercise, change of position  
of the body or deep breathing.  
A number of things can be  
done to keep the attacks from  
coming on.  
A thorough search should be  
made for infections such as may  
be present in the teeth or  
tonsils and these should be  
eliminated. A simple, well-  
balanced diet should be employ-  
ed. Coffee and tea, if taken in  
excess, should be reduced, and  
smoking should be stopped for  
the time being. Overfatness  
should be eliminated.  
Strengthens  
Drugs, as a rule, are not  
necessary in the prevention of  
the attacks. However, if they  
are chronic, a drug known as  
quinidine sulphate may be  
administered. If this fails,  
another drug, known as  
digitalis, which slows and  
strengthens the heart-beat,  
might be cautiously employed.  
Quieting drugs, such as the  
barbiturates and bromides, may  
also be used.  
During an attack, the patient  
should remain quiet and, if the  
tachycardia does not stop quick-  
ly, he should remain in bed.

## What Your Husband Will Be Wearing

★ Fashion news to-day brings MEN  
into the picture. The start of the  
buyers' market puts pressure on the  
makers, shapes the new designs...

Men's Dept.

## RUGGED is the word

By JOHN WARE

AFTER the "freedom  
look" in men's suits;  
the shoe-makers have pro-  
duced new styles in shoes.  
They mostly follow the  
moccasin trend which start-  
ed in America. But the  
British designs are an  
adaptation rather than a  
copy.

Rugged is the word for the  
large range of slip-on shoes now  
being worn. They have the  
comfort of the slipper with the  
staying power of a good brogue.  
Even where the conventional  
laced pattern is retained, new  
materials and patterns give a  
1949 look to this summer's  
footwear. One pair I saw are  
plaited like a wattle fence.  
The trade name for the slip-  
on type of shoe is wedge. Accord-  
ing to a leading men's shoe  
store, wedges for men have  
caught the male imagination in a  
buyers' market.

Compromise for the more  
conventional male is the semi-  
wedge, with two tie-holes. The  
scarless wedge (plaid one-piece  
front) remains popular.

TIP—for the man who likes the style of a light tan pair  
of shoes but not the shade. To darken them, mix black shoe  
polish with tan in the proportion of one-sixth black to five-  
sixths tan. Rub well into the shoe with a circular motion,  
probably giving two coats. If you make them too dark the  
ordinary tan polish will clean off the excess. The secret is to  
rub well into the leather over the palm of the hand and the  
result is the well-worn appearance that Englishmen like.

NOTE: Although men on the average are taller than their grand-  
fathers, average shoe sizes remain at size 8.

(London Express Service)



## Hollywood's "Little Eleven"

By PATRICIA CLARY

Eleven midgets who stand-in  
and double for child stars make  
up the movie-town's "Little  
Eleven."

The club is as exclusive, in its  
own way, as the Academy  
Award winners. All members  
are registered with the Screen  
Extras Guild and are small  
enough to look like toddlers.  
Their big advantage is that  
they don't have to go to school.

"Child actors only can work  
four hours a day and have to  
spend four hours in school on  
the set," midget Ned Nelson,  
30, explained. "They use the  
stand-in to set up the scenes  
while the child is in school.  
Then they call recess, and take  
the picture."

"They can't use children for  
stand-ins, because those chil-  
dren would have to go to school,  
too."

### Build-Up Required

Nelson stands-in for Michael  
Chaplin, 12, in RKO Radio's  
"Sam Wyne."  
"He's getting a little big for  
me," Nelson said. "I had to  
wear built-up shoes."

So did Hazel Resmond, 35,  
who dubbed for Ariene Gray, 10.  
Both are members of the "Little  
Eleven," as is Mrs. Resmond's  
husband, Buster, 40, 52 inches  
tall and the smallest Master  
Mason in the world.  
Occasionally the "Little Ele-  
ven" get jobs standing in for  
full-sized adults. This happens  
when scenes of great depth re-  
quire diminishing perspective.

In another movie, "The Judge  
Steps Out," a wide expanse of  
farmland was built in miniature  
with ponies for horses, minia-  
ture rows of corn and midgets  
for farm hands—United Press.

## You Need a Pretty Figure To Wear a Pretty New Frock



To wear clothes well, you must keep your figure trim, warns Movie Star  
Martha Hyer, who also advises eating a well-balanced diet.

By HELEN FOLLETT

FASHION designers have re-  
surrected modes that be-  
longed to the period of the  
vamp waist and the steel-  
riveted corset. If one is to  
wear these styles, splendidly  
one must have a straight back,  
slender waist-line, enough chest  
expansion to give a bodice  
character and shapeliness.

Athletic girls, interested in  
outdoor sports, grow the kind  
of corsets that they were in-  
tended to rely upon, strong  
resilient muscles. They don't  
cost anything, they don't wear  
out, they impart better lines  
than can be provided by any  
foundation garment. You don't  
have to take them off at night,  
either, and put them away in  
a dresser drawer.

As frocks are, they are figure  
revealing. Simplicity still is  
the leader. One can cover up  
anatomical defects with fuss  
and furbelows, but they are  
out of the picture. All this  
should inspire the lean sisters  
to take on curves, the plumpies

to cast off their adipose bur-  
dens.

When the heavyweight gets  
herself into a tight skirt and a  
snug little jacket she is ac-  
counting her too-ample measur-  
ements. Long lines and soft  
draperies are her sartorial dish.

It is particularly necessary  
for her to practise good posture.  
The higher her spinal column  
is extended, the less prominent  
are her over-curves.

Dress is an interesting sub-  
ject; many women do not give  
it the attention they should.  
Clothes may not make the man,  
but they certainly have a lot  
to do in making the woman.  
No matter how beautiful a  
woman may be, if she is a  
plump her pulchritude charms  
do not count for much.

It should be the ambition of  
every one of the sisters to live  
so wisely, eat so moderately  
exercise so regularly that she  
will maintain normal weight  
and measurements. Not only  
for the sake of appearance but  
for health's sake.

**Let's Eat**  
BY  
IDA BAILEY ALLEN  
**Tempting Roast Of Veal**

"HERE is a roast of veal I  
bought," remarked the  
Chef.

"That's a very large piece," I  
said. "A shoulder, isn't it?"  
"Oul, Madam, it weighs  
seven pounds. But we can use  
it all without the monotony.  
I shall bone it, and put the  
bones in the freezer to use  
next week to make stock for a  
jellied soup. I plan to stuff  
with a tasty little more than  
half of the meat. What would  
you like me to do with the  
rest?"

"Better freeze that, too.  
Later it will be good put  
through the chopper with  
parsley from the garden and  
made into meat balls, Italian  
style."

### Favourite Meat

"The people in the United  
States don't use much veal,"  
observed the Chef, going into  
action with his boning knife.  
"It is a favourite meat in  
France and Italy."  
"That's true," I think.  
The reason it isn't more popular,  
is that veal is so bland in flavour.  
Unless well seasoned, or served  
with a tasty sauce or gravy,  
it tastes flat."

"Ah, I shall make plenty of  
rich brown gravy for this roast  
veal," said the Chef. "Then  
there will be enough left over  
to make a good rechauffe  
when the time comes for the  
left-over. Because the veal is  
such a light coloured meat it is  
very important that the gravy  
or sauce looks rich and ap-  
petising. A brown sauce, plain  
or with mushrooms, is always  
appropriate, and sometimes I  
like a nice tomato or green  
pepper sauce."

"Then there's a great differ-  
ence too, in the taste of veal.  
The flesh is velvety in  
texture and is delicate and  
bland in flavour. But the stern  
of older calves is quite  
different, for they are often  
ten months old; they have  
been turned out to pasture;  
their muscles fibres are longer  
and coarser, and the meat is  
consequently not as tender as  
that from young veal."

### On The Meat

"To give this roast rolled  
shoulder of veal a nice flavour,  
I shall make little openings in  
many places, and pack in some  
fine minced parsley."  
"And Chef, be sure to make  
enough stuffing, not only to

With a fork, crumb enough  
day-old white crumb bread to  
make 3 c. fine crumbs packed  
down; add 1 1/2 tsp. salt, 1/4 tsp.  
pepper, 2 tsp. fine-minced  
onion, 1/4 tsp. poultry season-  
ing, 1 tsp. chopped mixed  
fresh herbs and 2 tsp. melted  
butter or margarine. Mix in  
3/4 c. hot water or milk. Fry  
slowly in 1 tsp. extra fat until  
it begins to dry out. Use part  
to fill the pocket in the shoul-  
der of veal; pack the re-  
mains in a small oiled pan,  
and bake, basting occasionally  
with drippings from the roast-  
ing veal.



# NEWS OF THE DAY IN PICTURES



**SIGNS FRIENDSHIP TREATY**—Assisted by Ann George, Cleveland Kamlakin, 90, representing Yakima Indians now living in Idaho, puts his mark on a mutual friendship treaty, in Yakima, Washington. Drawn up and signed by eight Indian nations from the northwest, it was the first such alliance in history.



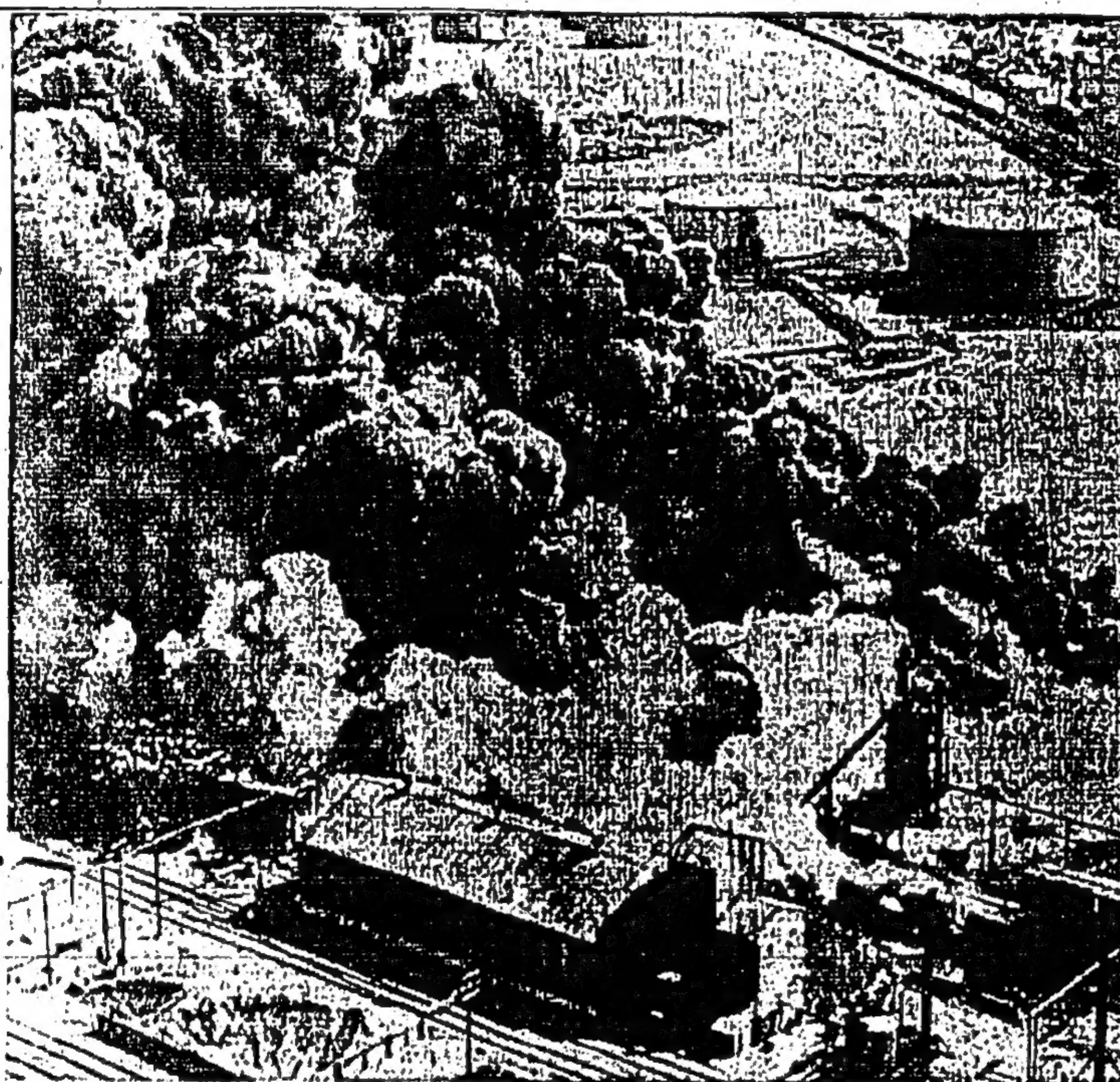
**DIES IN TRUCK CRASH**—Michael J. Felton, centre left in wreckage, is pinned in the cab of his demolished truck in Albany, New York. Felton died a short time after being freed by rescuers. The truck had left the highway and struck a power pole.



**UNUSUAL ROCK FORMATION**—The stormy Tasman Sea, constantly washing the cliff walls on the west coast of Tongaporutu, Taranaki, New Zealand, has caused this odd formation. It is similar to that frequently found along the California coast.



**ENJOYING THEMSELVES**—While everyone else is sweltering, Judy and Craig Risher take advantage of a refreshing breeze as they dash along the shore at Miami Beach, Florida. They rely on that inner tube to keep their heads above the water once they get into it.



**ASPHALT FIRE KILLS THREE**—Three men were killed and eight others injured, some critically, in this fire at Perth Amboy, New Jersey. It resulted from the explosion of an asphalt storage tank and considerable damage was done to the \$500,000 refining company plant by the blaze which sent clouds of dense smoke over lower New York Bay.



**OFFERING COMFORT**—Queenie, a month-old pup, stands guard over her mother, Skip, who had been struck by a car in St. Louis, Missouri. Skip dragged herself to the sidewalk and was later taken to the Humane Society for treatment by a passerby who noticed that the dogs were in trouble.



**GETTING IN PRACTICE**—Before they left to participate in an aquatic show in Chicago, these sun-kissed water nymphs at Cypress Gardens, Florida, spent a lot of time keeping in condition. And it's possible that the girls found the Lake Michigan water somewhat cooler to practise on than the water farther south. With temperatures soaring, these water beauties are probably glad to get those skins on every day and go to work.



**FIRST FRESH MILK**—This little girl in the western sector of Berlin, enjoys her first glass of milk since the start of the blockade. Youngsters have been given skimmed milk powder, and only babies were entitled to whole milk powder.



**DRESSED UP**—For cocktails, a actress Celeste Holm wears this pin-dotted black taffeta dress with new style points in the slashed neckline, stand-away collar, fitted midriff and flared skirt.



**IN TRIBUTE**—Ojibway Indian chief, Bill McGregor, points out a plaque to his granddaughter in Manitoulin Island, Ontario. McGregor guided Franklin D. Roosevelt on his last fishing trip before the Quebec Conference, and members of his tribe will decorate the plaque which honours a "great fisherman."



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Clarence Kolb • Fritz Feld • Directed by ANDREW STONE  
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Al Johnson says:  
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FOLKS TILL  
YOU SEE...

**DAN DAILEY**  
Give my Regards  
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ROXY — Latest Fox Movietone News

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"The  
FIGHTING  
O'FLYNN"

with **HELENA CARTER**  
**RICHARD GREENE**  
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Should the children help (if Dad is a publican)? . . . by GILES



"Now perhaps you'll understand that when we call time we mean time."

London Express Service

I believe that as the dollars dry up the flood of immigrants into this new State will have to be checked once again

## CAN ISRAEL MAKE ENDS MEET?

SEFTON

DELMER

revivits Palestine

for this week's—

NEWSMAP



TEL-AVIV.  
THE young man was leaning on his bicycle idly stirring white powdery dust with his shoe and talking to his friends. I listened. He was telling them about Sweden.

He explained for my benefit he had been taken there by the Red Cross after being freed from Belsen.

Disdainfully his eyes swept the village houses around him as he described the comforts of workers' lives in Sweden. Once these houses had belonged to Arabs. Now they had been turned over to Jewish immigrants.

"What a fool I was to leave Sweden," he said bitterly. "I had a fine, safe job there, an apartment with electric light, kitchen and bath. Now look at this . . ."

And a stocky young Jew from Turkey added: "I'd leave Israel tomorrow if I could get an exit permit."

As I drove from Lydda Airport towards Tel Aviv I passed acres and acres of derelict farmland. Thistles now ruled, parched and arid, where formerly I used to admire fields of golden corn and maize.

Arab peasants whom I had seen cultivating these fields when last I was here have been driven out. No one has yet taken their place.

The new Jewish settlers, whom I found lodged in Arab peasant huts in the villages, are not farmers. Unlike the Zionist settlers who came to Palestine before them, they are making no attempt to till the soil—a sign possibly of the changed spirit in this new generation.

I drove by orange grove after orange grove which had been allowed to dry up. And once they are dried up it is impossible to reclaim them. The neglect is partly the result of war damage to irrigation plants, and partly due to the call-up of Jewish orange-growers.

### Crisis ahead

THE truth is that, following jubilation at the end of the British mandate and the expulsion of the Arabs, the young State of Israel is now in the first throes of what I believe will inevitably develop into one of the bitterest crises in the troubled history of the Jews.

The withdrawal of the British from Palestine has meant the lifting of moderating restraints on immigration, and the carefully controlled inflow of Jews, which formerly had a fertilising effect on the country's economy, has ended.

Instead, there is a floodtide which threatens to break down much of what has been built up in the past.

From May 15 last year up to the beginning of this month 245,000 new Jewish settlers poured into this tiny country and increased its Jewish population by a quarter. They are still coming in at the rate of 5,000 weekly.

Zionist organisers plan to bring in another million settlers in the next four years which will double Israel's present population. Leaders like Premier Ben Gurion and his chief economic adviser Horowitz assured me that Israel can and will absorb these new masses. Judging by what I have seen travelling around Israel, and calculations I have made of Israel's resources with help of both official and unofficial experts, my view is that they can only do so at the cost of a painful and shattering reduction in Israel's present standard of living.

From the first moment of my arrival here I have been struck by the change in the condition of this once fertile terrain I last saw 18 months ago.

### —And decay

BUT mainly it is because Israeli authorities have not yet been able to organise new labour forces to replace the Arabs who looked after Arab-owned groves.

I learned later that of the 60,000 acres of orange groves under cultivation two years ago in the area which is now Israel, only 30,000 can now be saved for cultivation. And that only if action is taken immediately to recondition them.

Otherwise the figure may slump to 12,000 acres before the year is out. Yet oranges have up to now been the main export item with which Israel has tried to pay for its imports—already six times the cost of exports.

Not that there is any shortage of manpower in Israel. On the contrary, unemployment is increasing as more and more immigrants come in and fail to find work. More than 60,000 workless immigrants are now living in transit camps.

According to plan, immigrants should not spend more than a fortnight at the most in a transit camp before being assigned a home and job.

### Idle hands

BUT in two camps, near Nithania, I was surrounded by men and women who have been lodged there for the last three or four months. What money or goods they brought with them are spent, lost, or stolen.

They are told: "First work must be given to those outside the camps. Then only will it be your turn. Those outside are supporting themselves—while you receive food and lodging here free."

They wanted, they say, to work in the trades they had learned as tailors, hatters, chemists, grocers, paper-hangers, mechanics, butchers, textile workers, and so forth.

But they did not want to go on the land in collective farms. And so they stay where they are. Vital fields remain untilled, and Israel piles up fresh debts for imports of grain from overseas which it could be growing at home.

### New creed

NOW on what do Israeli leaders base their steadfast faith that they can settle a million untrained and unselected immigrants in a country which (1) has no natural resources, (2) depends for further agricultural developments on costly schemes of irrigation, (3) is heavily in debt as a result of a war, and (4) has no deep or long-established foundations of capital investment?

And so a year ago it opened a "members only" shop, promising that goods would be sold more cheaply there because they would be free of the "diabolical profits system." Now the union shop has put up its shutters. It was £1,175 in debt. Said the local union boss, Philip Conahan: "It hasn't been a paying proposition."

THE Pittsburgh branch of America's Reddest Union, the United Electrical Workers, decided it could sell groceries better than professional tradesmen.

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A THREAT by a Roman Catholic bishop to excommunicate her if she entered a bathing-beauty contest caused 18-year-old Mary Gallagher to withdraw from a steel-pagant at Weirton, West Virginia. "My

The answer as I got it from Premier Ben Gurion and other Israeli Ministers is that they put their faith in the tenacity, enthusiasm, and patriotic sentiment of the Jewish character. It was this that gave them victory over the Arabs.

### Vain hopes

ISRAELI economists, however, are counting on three. First, they expect United States Jews to continue subscribing at the rate of 250 million dollars yearly over the next four years. American friends, however, who have been collecting these funds tell me that they will be lucky if they receive half that amount this year.

One symptom of the drying up of American readiness to subscribe money to Israel is the recent order by the United Jewish Appeal Fund that not more than 70 percent of any donation may be subscribed in kind.

American firms have been trying to subscribe goods rather than cash, leaving the Israelis to sell them if they can. SECOND, recession in America, plus misgivings about Israel's

financial and economic security, is putting a cross through Israel's hope of obtaining 1,000 million dollars' worth of private investments from the United States during the next four years.

American investors are scared of high wages, high rents, high production costs generally, which are making Israeli products difficult to sell in an increasingly competitive world market.

### One change

MOREOVER, Israel's export industries, while flimsy, are concerned with products in which there is considerable world competition: fashions, industrial diamonds, artificial teeth, precision instruments. Even their one raw material export—potash from the Dead Sea—is bound up with labour difficulties.

THIRD, for the remaining 500 million dollars, Israel is counting on further international loans like that for 100-million dollars recently granted by the Washington Export-Import Bank. Maybe they will be luckier here. But it will not be enough by itself.

As I see it, Israel's best bet is a slow-down on immigration, and that may well come when the latest immigrants start writing home.

—(London Express Service)

## C. V. R. Thompson Reports The American Scene

NEW YORK.

THE Pittsburgh branch of America's Reddest Union, the United Electrical Workers, decided it could sell groceries better than professional tradesmen.

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A THREAT by a Roman Catholic bishop to excommunicate her if she entered a bathing-beauty contest caused 18-year-old Mary Gallagher to withdraw from a steel-pagant at Weirton, West Virginia. "My

religion means more to me than any beauty contest," she said. . . . Cornell University has refused to send Congress snoopers its text-books. "If they want to find out if we are teaching Communism here," they can enrol for our courses."

ON A MISSION to New York to find some new, inexpensive dishes that will take the monotony out of English menus, Mr. John Finney, proprietor of half a dozen restaurants in London, is not sure now that his mission will succeed. Americans all eat too much, he said. And even the average sandwich costs 2s. 6d.

CONSENSUS of Government economists is that the worst of the U.S. slump will be over by this year's end, and that recovery may set in during the middle of 1950.

THREE-QUARTERS of America's car deaths are caused, says a new insurance survey, by three classes of drivers—the stupid, the rude, and the drunk.

TO SAVE THOUSANDS of man-power hours lost every year through workers going out for their elevences, Boston's City Hall has installed automatic machines which dispense hot coffee, cream, and sugar for free.

MIND DOCTORS say they can tell a man's traits from the way he puts out his cigarette. Samples—the shrewd has "inward confusion"; the man who tosses his stub on the floor has "inward defiance"; and the lowest kind is the smoker who puts his stub in a coffee cup—"he has nothing but contempt for himself and everyone else."

THE most notable exhibits from the Federation of Malaya were two ornate daggers. One, which belonged to Sultan of Perak, has an ivory hilt, supposed originally to have been carved as a portrait of a Raja with the fever.

It has a gold-alloy sheath and rigid ivory. The other, a fine example of Malay silverwork, has a blade with thirty-one waves. (Waves on both sides of the blade are counted, and the total is invariably uneven). Figure sculpture is almost entirely lacking. The most characteristic form of Malayan art is the kris and its decoration.

British Guiana, in common with the other colonies of the Western hemisphere, has very little representative art, but a small number of very old specimens of Indian clubs from the island do exhibit etched drawings of the human form. On show was a mahogany chair, with a club head of square section bearing designs.

FISHING magic is prominent among the coastal peoples of the Solomon Islands, and their contributions ranged from a 43-inch fish carved in wood and inlaid with pearl shell, to ornaments for canoe prow.

The pearl shell inlay (cut with tools of shell or stone), is of exceptional delicacy. Shields from Guadalupe decorated elaborately in this way were not "functional" but, it is believed, were used as money.

The most striking impression to be gained from the exhibition is the sharp contrast between extreme stylisation and almost complete naturalism. The terra cotta heads from Ife, Nigeria (the religious centre of Yorubaland, and formerly the centre of a school of bronze and terra cotta sculpture unsurpassed in Africa for its naturalism) have the clean, smooth lines that characterise classical Greek, Roman and Egyptian work.

Almost identical in style are plaster casts of four life-size bronze heads.

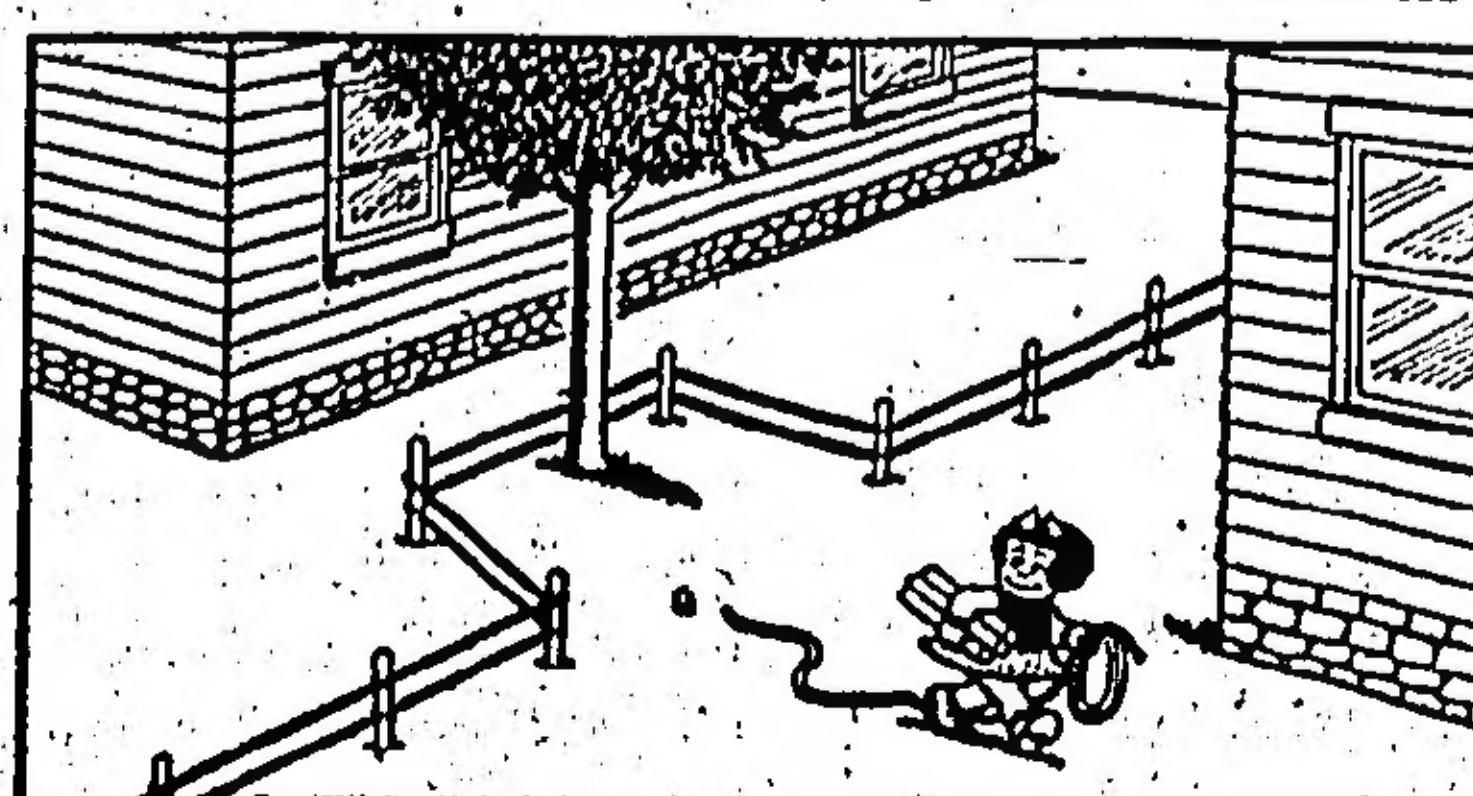
A PART from the Ife sculptures, Elok art is among the most naturalistic to be found in Africa, and I was particularly interested in a skin covered head. The wood carving has antelope skin stretched over it, and the eyes and mouth are painted. (Formerly, it is said, human skin was used). There was a distinctly Plesiosaurus-like appearance about it—probably because of the colouring—yellow skin, red mouth, and black and white eyes (slightly out of alignment).

(Continued on Page 5)

NANCY Peachy Eden



—By Ernie Bushmiller

**"WHITE KING" TOILET SOAP**  
for BEAUTY!

Sole Agents: NAN KANG CO. (HONG KONG)



# World Haunted By Fear Of War

## TRUMAN ATTACKS RUSSIA IN ARMS AID SPEECH

Washington, July 25.—President Truman today charged the Soviet Union with creating an atmosphere of fear and danger in the world.

The President was appealing to Congress for approval of a \$1,450,000,000 programme of military aid to the North Atlantic and other Powers to eliminate the fear of aggression and international violence.

Other countries to benefit, apart from the North Atlantic Pact countries, include Persia, Korea, the Philippines, Greece and Turkey, according to an explanatory statement issued today by the State Department.

President Truman said: "The record of world events since 1945 offers us no certainty that all members of the United Nations will uphold the principles of peace in actual practice."

"Indeed, there is proof to the contrary, proof that in the pursuit of selfish ends some nations have resorted and may again resort to the threat or use of force."

"The fear created by this experience haunts the world and creates conditions of insecurity and instability which stand in the way of economic and social progress."

"So long as the danger of aggression exists, it is necessary to think in terms of the forces required to prevent it. It is unfortunate that this is true. We cannot, however, achieve our goal of permanent peace by ignoring the difficult and unpleasant tasks that lie in the way."

The President named the Soviet Union as the Power which had created an atmosphere of fear and danger.

"The principal task of the free nations of Europe in the last four years has been to restore their war-shattered economies," he said.

"The inherent difficulties of this task have been aggravated by the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, which has done its utmost to prevent European recovery."

**LARGEST ARMY**  
"Full economic recovery requires peaceful conditions and the assurance that the work of labour, industry and agriculture will not be swept away in an outbreak of international violence."

"In place of these conditions, the Soviet Union, with its violent propaganda, its manipulation of the conspiratorial activities of the world Communist movement and its maintenance of one of the largest peace-time armies in history, has deliberately created an atmosphere of fear and danger."

"In the face of what has occurred in Greece, and in Berlin, in the face of the threats and pressures to which Iran and Turkey have been exposed, in the light of the suppression of human liberty in countries under Communist control, the nations of Western Europe have not been able to ignore the necessity of a military defence for themselves."

"They have seen what the Soviet Union has done to nations for which it professed friendship and with which it was recently allied."

"They have observed how a Communist coup d'état, operating in the shadow of the massed military of the Soviet Union, can overthrow, at one stroke, the democratic liberties and the political independence of a friendly nation."

"As a consequence of that experience, and in the light of the fact that the two most devastating wars in history originated in Europe, they realise that they must have a shield against aggression to shelter their political institutions and the rebirth of their own economy and social life."

**SPEED URGED**  
The President frequently emphasised the importance of speedy action by Congress.

**"Light Ahead" For Greece**

Washington, July 25.—The United States Ambassador to Greece, Mr. Henry Grady, who arrived by air from Athens today, said that the Greek Government was "reluctant but steadily" winning its battle against the Communists on both the military and economic fronts.

Declaring that the Greek Government should be able to hold democratic elections "in a matter of months if the anticipated military victories materialise," Mr. Grady said, in a statement released by the State Department, "One sees real light ahead for Greece." — United Press.

**SOUTH KOREA INVADIED**

Seoul, July 25.—Seventeen North Korean soldiers were killed after an "invading force" penetrated five miles into South Korea at a point 25 miles from here yesterday, the Defence Ministry announced today.

The Ministry claimed that the South Korean forces captured four Russian-manufactured weapons. Fighting is continuing. — Reuter.

He said: "If this programme of military aid is to succeed, we must prosecute it promptly and vigorously. Our policies for peace are having the desired effect. We cannot afford to lose the momentum we have already gained."

"Our objective," he continued, "is to see to it that these nations are equipped, in the shortest possible time, with competent and effectively trained forces capable of maintaining internal order and resisting the initial phases of external aggression."

"At the present time, the military power which is the greatest deterrent to aggression is centred in the United States, 3,000 miles away from Europe. It must be made clear that the United States has no intention, in the event of aggression, of allowing the peoples of Western Europe to be overrun before its own power can be brought to bear. The programme of military assistance now proposed is a tangible assurance of our purpose in this regard."

The President concluded: "I would not suggest that this programme alone will bring present international tensions to an end. It will, however, preserve the initiative which the free nations of the world now have, and help to create a world structure so firm economically and militarily as to convince any potential aggressor nation that its own welfare lies in the direction of mutual tolerance and peaceful foreign relations."

**TURKEY'S BURDEN**  
Earlier in his speech President Truman said that American aid to Turkey had lessened the burden which the threatening pressure of the Soviet Union had imposed on it, a purely agrarian economy, but additional aid was needed.

"In Iran the use of surpluses of United States military equipment has aided in improving the defensive effectiveness of the Iranian Army and the maintenance of internal order," he continued.

"It is now necessary to provide certain additional items to round out this programme, and thereby to strengthen the ability of Iran to defend its independence."

"The new Republic of Korea, established as a result of free elections held under the auspices of the United Nations, is menaced by the Communists in the northern part of the country. With the advice and assistance of the United States, the Korean Government has established a small force to protect its internal security and defend itself against outside aggression short of a full-scale war."

"Equipment has been requested from the United States for minimum Army and Coast Guard forces."

"It is essential to the survival of the Korean Republic that

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Harold Lloyd (right) of Beverly Hills, California, who was recently installed as Imperial Potentate of the Shrine in Chicago, gets a jovial greeting from Galloway Calhoun of Tyler, Texas, the outgoing Imperial Potentate.—AP Picture.

## Debate On Steel Bill

London, July 25.—Mr. George Strauss, Minister of Supply, opened the debate on the nationalisation of the steel industry in the House of Commons today. The House is expected to have an all-night session.

The Minister asked Members to refuse to postpone the operation of the Bill as proposed by the predominantly Conservative House of Lords. The Peers had altered the Bill to make it come into operation on October 1950—after the next general election.

The House of Commons, where the Government has an over-riding majority, is expected to resist this and return the Bill to the House of Lords. If the Peers decline to give way again, they have said that they will not—The Government is expected to make the Bill law, despite the Peers' objections, through the Parliamentary Bill introduced last year.

Mr. Strauss said that the House of Lords had made about 80 amendments. The Government proposed to accept 28 of these—mostly amendments in drafting, which did not conflict with the Government's general intentions.

**FIRST AMENDMENT**  
The others could not be accepted. They affected fundamental principles, made almost impossible the task of the Steel Corporation, which is to run the industry, or were based on the assumption that the Corporation would consist of ignorant busybodies and that the Minister was an "irresponsible nitwit outside the control of Parliament."

The first amendment of the House of Lords, he said, was in the last category, suggesting that three members of the Corporation should have experience in the production of iron and steel.

For the Opposition, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton said that it was not Parliament's function to give unlimited powers to the Minister, and he hoped that he would use them in a reasonable manner.

"It is possible to appoint a whole body of trade union officials when the field of Government patronage is ever widening," he said.

"Safeguards which, in other days, might not have been necessary are urgent today," he added.

**PROGRESS SLOW**  
This amendment was defeated by 299 votes to 153. Progress with the amendments was very slow. After six hours of debate, only three had been rejected. These included one which sought to prevent the Steel Corporation from engaging in activities outside the iron and steel industry.

The Government maintained that the nationalised industry should be able to manufacture steel outside the industry, as the industry does now. The Opposition said that with the powers under this Bill the Corporation would, on behalf of the Minister, be able to enter any industry. It liked through the back door and break up any centre of industrial power. The amendment was rejected by 324 votes to 169.—Reuter.

## Salazar Urges Inclusion Of Spain In Pact

### PORTUGAL'S RATIFICATION EXPECTED SOON

Lisbon, July 25.—The Portuguese Prime Minister, Dr. Antonio Salazar, told the National Assembly here today that he thought there would be "no difficulty" about Portugal's ratification of the Atlantic Pact.

He called for Spain's inclusion in the treaty.

Dr. Salazar was speaking in the ratification debate at an extraordinary meeting of the Assembly called for the purpose. Voting was not expected at today's session.

Dr. Salazar said: "In the present conditions of economic impoverishment, of moral fatigue and internal disintegration of the Western countries, Russia could, if she wished, sweep in one sweep to the English Channel and the Pyrenees."

Referring to Portugal's position under the Pact, he declared: "We feel united by the obligations of the Pact and its general aim, and not by doctrinaire assertions tending to the uniformity of political regimes."

"One cannot foresee within the next 20 years any conflict among the signatory nations, not even provoked by a renewed Germany."

The only contingency to prevent was therefore "an eruption from the East which would mean the collapse of Europe and Western civilisation."

Dr. Salazar indicated that Portugal's advocacy of Spain's admission to the Atlantic Pact was not due to "political solidarity" which, he said, did not exist.

Spain should be included in the Pact, he said, because a geographical and strategic gap was implied by her absence and her eventual contribution would have "real importance."

After the Prime Minister's speech the Assembly Speaker announced that the text of the Pact would be submitted to a Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Commission.

The session was then adjourned until Wednesday.—Reuter.

## Israel May Work Haifa Refineries

Haifa, July 25.—The Israeli Government may ship crude oil to the Haifa refineries and work them either directly or through their owners, the British-owned Consolidated Refineries Limited, sources close to the refineries said today.

These sources based their belief on an article in today's Government press, which said that the Israeli Government had a good case for action independently over the refineries, which are closed because of the stoppage of oil supplies by way of the Iraq pipeline and through the Suez Canal.

The article said: "Hopes that the British Government will succeed in influencing Iraq to resume the flow of oil to Haifa or that she will persuade Egypt to allow the passage of Haifa-bound tankers through the Suez Canal are now greatly diminished."

"Competent quarters ask how long Israel will be content to submit to a situation in which, both from the point of view of the refineries and the right of Israel to receive crude oil through the Suez Canal, is costing Israel heavy sums of money. The Government has a good case for acting independently." — Reuter.

## Britain Not To Devalue Sterling

### Lord Addison On "Rash Experiment"

London, July 25.—Lord Addison, Lord Privy Seal, reaffirmed in the House of Lords tonight that the British Government had "no intention whatever of entering into this rash experiment of devaluation of sterling."

He said he was glad to find support for that policy on both sides of the House.

He made these statements when speaking in a debate on Britain's economic position. Lord Addison deprecated a remark by Lord Brand, representative of the British Treasury in the United States from 1944 to 1949, that the world was losing confidence in sterling.

Lord Addison said he did not think it true that the world had little confidence in Britain.

"I think the record of this country, in contrast to distinction to some others, in increasing its production in the face of immense difficulties and wholesale war damage, in the last four years, is something of which we are quite legitimately very proud," he said.

Another Government speaker, Lord Pakenham, Minister of Civil Aviation, an economist, said it was a matter for the utmost satisfaction that, the conference of Commonwealth Finance Ministers agreed to recommend to all Commonwealth Governments action comparable with Britain's £100,000,000 cut in dollar imports.—Reuter.

## More US Planes At Nicosia

Nicosia, July 25.—Seven United States Air Force fighter planes, escorted by two Flying Fortresses and one DC-3, touched down at Nicosia Airport for refuelling today.

They left later for an unspecified destination in the Middle East.

Twelve fighters from bases in Western Germany passed through Cyprus early last month. Tass, the official Soviet news agency, then reported from Tcheran that the aircraft were being supplied to the Persian Government as part of the United States loan.—Reuter.

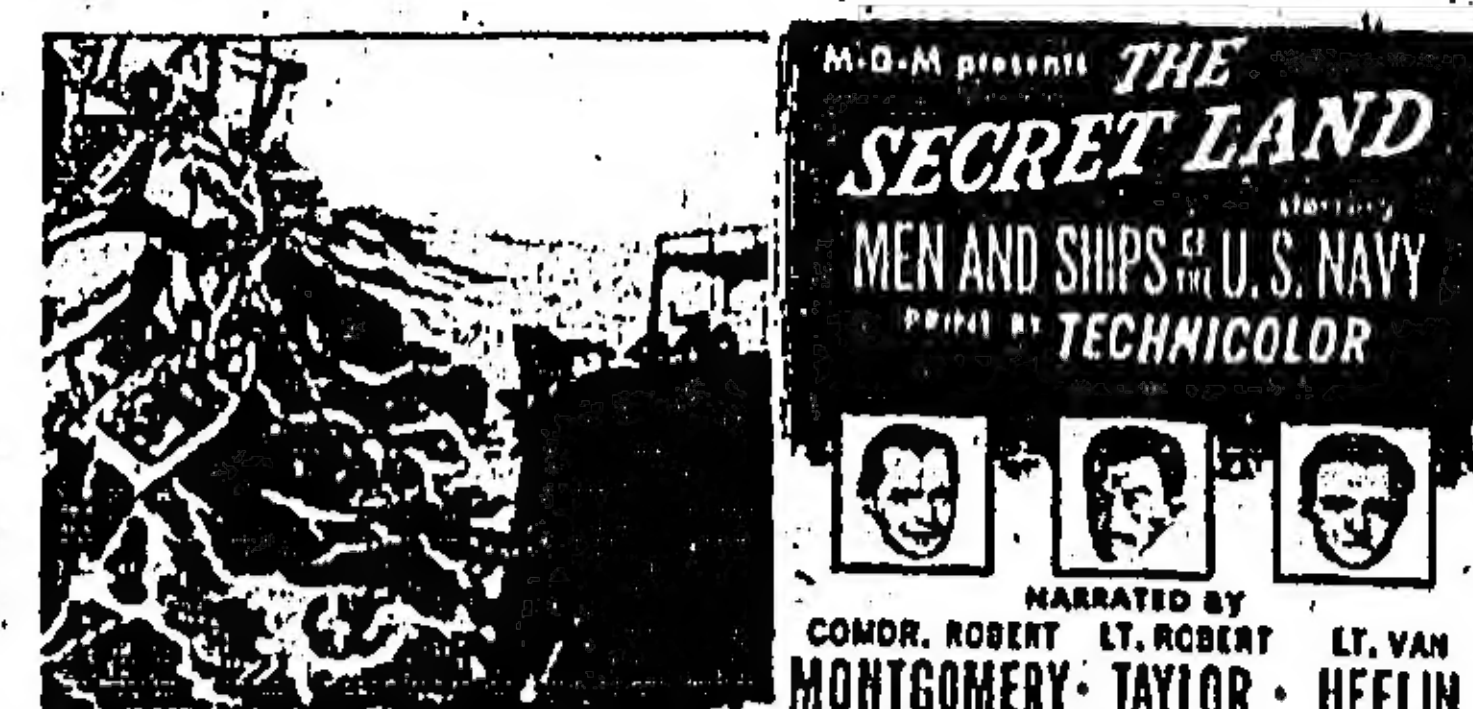
**British Firemen Seek Pay Rise**  
London, July 25.—Representatives of the 10,000 members of the Firemen's Union saw Ministers of Labour officials today about their claim for higher wages.

Firemen from all over Britain will attend a special emergency conference on Thursday.—Reuter.

## QUEENS & ALHAMBRA

AIR-CONDITIONED

SHOWING TO-DAY At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.



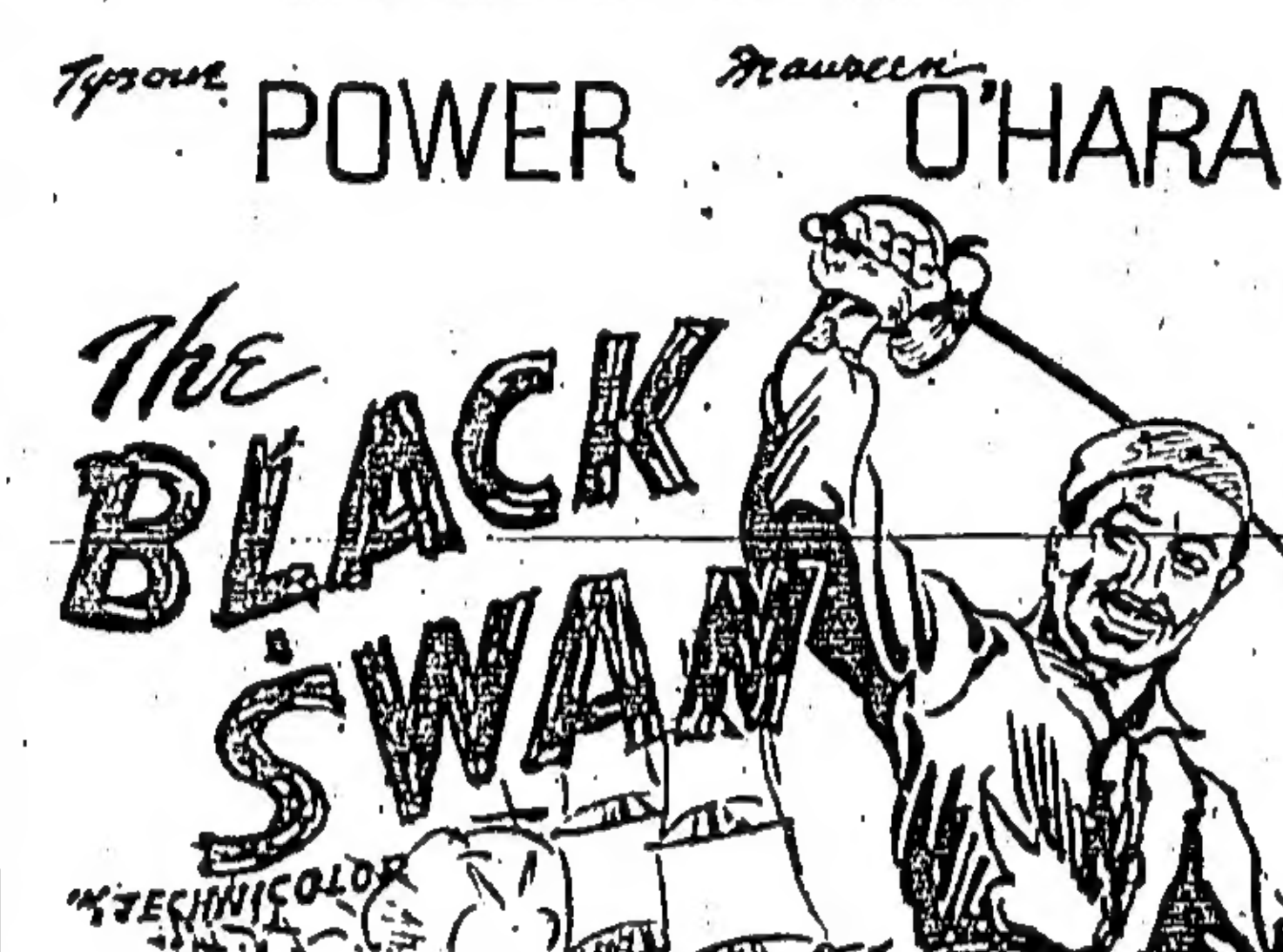
— NEXT CHANGE —  
**QUEEN'S**  
M-G-M presents  
**"THE MIGHTY McCURK"**  
with Wallace Beery

— TO-MORROW —  
**ALHAMBRA**  
**"THE FIGHTING SEABEES"**  
John Wayne - Susan Hayward

THE MOST UP-TO-DATE THEATRE ON THE MAINLAND

## LIBERTY

FINAL 4 SHOWS TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.  
20TH CENTURY FOX PRESENTS



ADDED: THE LATEST MOVIE TONE NEWSREEL  
**TECHNICOLOR CARTOONS**  
— NEXT CHANGE —  
**MICHAEL WILDING \* ANNA NEAGLE**  
in **"PICCADILLY INCIDENT"**

SHOWING TO-DAY **MAJESTIC** At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.



NEXT **YVONNE DE CARLO \* DAN DURYEA**  
CHANGE in **"BLACK BART"** Color by Technicolor

5 SHOWS TO-DAY **Cathay** AT 12.30, 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

A GREAT-WALL SUPERB PRODUCTION!  
**MISS PAI KWONG \* YEN CHIN** in

## "A FORGOTTEN WOMAN"

A CHINESE PICTURE WITH MANDARIN DIALOGUE 心婦蕩

## GLUBB PASHA IN LONDON

London, July 25.—Major-General John Glubb Pasha, Commander of the Arab Legion, arrived in Britain today on a two months' private visit. A Transjordan Legation official denied that his visit had any connection with the full-scale review of British policy in the Middle East which is now being undertaken here by a conference of British envoys and representatives from the area.

Though it was true that his presence coincided with the visits by the Transjordan Prime Minister, Abu El Huda Tewfik Pasha, who is here now, and by King Abdullah, who is due next month, the Legation official said that the main reason for Glubb Pasha's visit was simply that he had an annual holiday due to him.—Reuter.

## Churchill On Holiday

Bergamo, July 25.—Mr. Winston Churchill, smoking a big cigar and smiling broadly, stepped out of a plane here today after a rough journey from London, to begin a two weeks' holiday on the shores of Lake Garda.

Mr. Churchill's plane was greeted by the local Vico-Preto and a group of Bergamo citizens. After a cursory customs examination, he boarded a British Consulate car and was driven to the luxurious Grand Hotel, on the west shore of the Lake.—Reuter.



## TEST MATCH

## REG SIMPSON HITS OUT AT OLD TRAFFORD

# England 70 Runs Ahead With 5 Wickets In Hand

Manchester, July 25.—Believing that England were going to make an all-out bid for victory over New Zealand in the Third Test today, a vast crowd sweltered in the oppressive heat at Old Trafford here expecting to see a batting feast.

They were doomed to disappointment for after the last two New Zealand wickets had fallen within 20 minutes this morning to bring their total to 293, the England batsmen took five and a half hours to pass that score. The last half hour brought a spate of scoring and England were 361 for five wickets, with a lead of 70 when play closed.

The crowd suffered their disappointment quietly for a long time and then they began to harrack the early batsmen—especially Hutton. While admitting the steadiness of the bowling and the brilliance in the field of the New Zealanders, there seemed little excuse for the slow rate of scoring, particularly after the first hour.

The pitch played easily, the New Zealand total of 293 was not formidable enough to be disturbed by fears of defeat and England possessed reasonable batting strength down to No. 9, yet not until Compton joined Edrich was any effort made to force the pace.

Unfortunately for England, Compton, when looking set for a big and quick-fire innings, was beaten by a splendid ball from Cowie, New Zealand's best bowler.

**REMARKABLE HITTING**  
Reg Simpson, the Nottinghamshire amateur, restored the crowd's good humour during the last half hour with one of the most remarkable displays of hitting seen in a Test match. Playing in his first match for England in this country, Simpson batted delightfully for his first 50, which took him an hour and 50 minutes, and then drove with such power that he raced to his hundred in further 27 minutes. His second 50 included three sixes and six fours, and altogether he hit three sixes and 11 fours.

With Trevor Bailey he put on 105 runs for the fifth wicket in the last 55 minutes, Simpson scoring 67 of the runs.

Bailey wasted little time in capturing the remaining two New Zealand wickets this morning to finish with the impressive figures of six for 84. This was the second time in three Tests this season that Bailey had taken six wickets in an innings. Cowie forced Hutton, Washbrook to play cautiously at first when England batted, but they gained the upper hand and produced 103 in 135 minutes before Washbrook was caught at the wicket.

Hutton seemed affected by the barrack and after the outburst dashed down the wicket to straight drive Burtt for six. This silenced the crowd for a time, but on trying to repeat the stroke later he was stumped yards out of his crease after batting three hours for 73 out of 127.

**EDRICH SUBDUED**  
Edrich was also subdued for a time, but lived up and then Simpson carried on the improved scoring rate. Edrich fell trying to force the pace along. He batted just over two and a half hours for 78 and with Simpson put on 80 in 80 minutes for the fourth stand.

Simpson and Bailey saw the total past the New Zealand score and then Simpson unleashed his terrific onslaught, which brought the crowd to its feet and enabled England to enjoy a lead of 70 with five wickets in hand when play closed.

The pitch showed no signs of wear and something extraordinary must happen if a definite decision is to be reached. It is possible that Freddie Brown will declare first thing tomorrow and stake everything on his bowlers getting the New Zealanders out for a reasonable total.

It was confirmed during lunch that Hutton was missed when 27 by the chance off Cave.

Before play was resumed after lunch the players were presented to the Duke of Edinburgh.

**CONTRAST**  
Cowie and Sutcliffe presented the contrast of spin and pace, but both were soon hit for boundaries by Hutton and

Sutcliffe, b Bailey ..... 0

Scott, b Bailey ..... 13

Hadlee, b Bailey ..... 34

Wallace, c Washbrook, b ..... 12

Cowie ..... 12

Donnelly, lbw, b Bailey ..... 75

Reid, lbw, b Jackson ..... 31

Rabone, c Brown, b Bailey ..... 5

Mooney, b Jackson ..... 5

**NEW ZEALAND 1st Innings**

Sutcliffe, b Bailey ..... 0

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Edrich, c Rabone, b Burtt ..... 49

Simpson, c Cowie ..... 25

Burtt ..... 103

Extras ..... 36

**Extras**

363 for 5.

—Reuter.

**COUNTY CRICKET**

London, July 25.—The County cricket championship leaders, Worcestershire, facing Middlesex's huge score of 623 for five declared, were puzzled by the bowling of Jim Sims today and finished the day still 269 runs behind with six second innings wickets to fall.

Ably helped by another leg break bowler, the former England captain, R. W. V. Robins, Sims tied up the Worcestershire batsmen in the first innings. He took the last four wickets to finish with five at a cost 54 runs.

Worcestershire followed on 435 runs behind.

Jim Conford, the Sussex pace bowler, who took all eight Northamptonshire wickets on Saturday, dismissed Timms but he was thwarted in his bid for all ten wickets when Cox dismissed Fiddling, the last man in.

Northamptonshire won the match comfortably, thanks to a grand partnership by Brookes and Barron, who put on 98 for the second wicket in their second innings.

Sussex fell cheaply in their second innings before the bowling of Garlick, whose four for 55 gave him a match analysis of nine for 107.

Maurice Robinson, 26-year-old Irishman, got 190, the highest score of his County career, for Glamorgan against Hampshire, and with Stan Montgomery added 264 for the fifth wicket—a record for Glamorgan.

**CLOSE OF PLAY SCORES**

At Rushden: Northamptonshire beat Sussex by 9 wickets. Sussex 137 and 165 (Garlick 4 for 55); Northamptonshire 218 (Conford 9 for 53) and 98 for one.

At Ilkeston: Derbyshire 221 and 149 for 3 (Smith 70, Elliott 60); Nottinghamshire 224 (Kee-ton 101).

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## RAMPANT ROOKIE



Stealing the spotlight from other more publicised American League rookies, Gus Zernial, Chicago White Sox outfielder, is one of the major reasons for the early spurt of the Pale Hose. The 6-foot 3-inch, 210-pound rookie is setting a sizzling pace with his big hit and is credited with one of the strongest arms in the league.

## Amateurs Still Fight Soccer's "Closed Shop"

The approach of the soccer season is heralded by some caustic remarks from members of amateur clubs. The age-old cry of "closed shop," from clubs not in membership with either the Athenian or Isthmian Leagues, is repeated as often as ever.

The retiring president of Cambridge Town F.C., Mr. William Kidman, has told supporters that his club would make one more try to get into the Isthmian League. If they failed again, they would go elsewhere.

Repeated refusal of this league and the Athenians to admit new clubs seems most short-sighted and is one very good reason why the Corinthian League now have such an attractive membership. Surely that policy is superannuated by now.

And members of these leagues are not all as happy as their councillors would wish. From Wycombe Wanderers comes the story of an attempt to "induce" their champion winger, Peter Birdseye, to play for Woking next season.

At Working's AGM this was denied, and secretary C. Jarman added that the Isthmian Council were to punish severely any club offering inducements to a player to transfer.

Last season one club had two points deducted, "it was touch and go whether that club was put out of the league," said Mr. Jarman. The nearest, in fact, that any other club has ever got to supplanting one of the "old faithfuls."

**DICTATORS AT BROMLEY?**  
What of the Athenians? Reason that Eric Fright, brilliant English International amateur footballer, who captained Bromley to win the FA Amateur Cup last season, has resigned is because of the "dictatorial policy" of the committee.

Fright, who has had disputes with committee men for some time past, told me that "there has been insufficient consideration for the players. Social conditions for players and their families are unworthy of such a great amateur club." There were rumours of trouble last season. Officials denied them by loudspeaker at the ground.

Other Bromley players, it appears, are also dissatisfied. Charlie Fuller, centre-half and another English International, was obviously tired after having played 10 sets in the past two days in the sultry heat.

Abdesselam had a rest on Sunday, while del Bello was playing in the doubles. A crowd of 8,000 sweltered in the Roland Garros Stadium.

—Associated Press.

**YORKSHIRE 169 (Lester 58, Surridge 4 for 11) and four for one.**

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## BOBBY LOCKE BARRED FROM PGA TOURNEYS

St. Paul, July 25.—It was announced today that Bobby Locke, British Open Champion from South Africa, will be barred from all future golf tournaments sponsored by the Professional Golfers' Association because of regulation violations.

George Schneider, manager of the PGA tournament bureau, said the decision to take action was reached after a "complete and careful study of all facts."

## Tennis League Mixed Doubles "A" Division

**CRC 7—KCC 2**

K. T. Lai and Mrs. E. Litton (CRC) lost to Capt. Turner-Cooke and Miss P. Ward 6-7; beat Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Ward 6-2; beat T. C. Baker and Mrs. Groundwater 6-2.

Y. P. Tsai and Miss H. Law beat Capt. Turner-Cooke and Mrs. Ward 6-1; beat Mr. and Mrs. Stokes 6-0; beat Baker and Mrs. Groundwater 6-3.

K. L. Ho and Mrs. K. W. Chau lost to Capt. Turner-Cooke and Miss Ward 6-4; beat Mr. and Mrs. Stokes 6-2; beat Baker and Mrs. Groundwater 6-3.

**SCAA 7—LRC 27**

Mrs. M. Chow and E. Tsai (SCAA) beat J. J. Armstrong and Mrs. Cooper 6-3; beat A. T. Dow and Mrs. Tamworth 6-1; beat Bidwell and Mrs. Allen 6-0.

D. Tsai and Mrs. Ip lost to Armstrong and Mrs. Cooper 6-1; beat Dow and Mrs. Tamworth 6-1; beat Bidwell and Mrs. Allen 6-0.

S. Bick and Mrs. Y. Chang lost to Armstrong and Mrs. Cooper 1-6; beat Dow and Mrs. Tamworth 6-1; beat Bidwell and Mrs. Allen 6-1.

**HKCC 7½—USRC 1½**

M. Heenan and Mrs. K. K. (HKCC) beat Capt. MacKreth and Mrs. Jones 6-2; beat Capt. Nicholson and Miss Don Bernard 6-1.

Mrs. Williams 6-2; beat Capt. Nicholson and Miss Don Bernard 6-1.

Andrews beat MacKreth and Mrs. Jones 6-2; beat Ruddy and Mrs. Williams 6-2; beat Nicholson and Miss Don Bernard 6-3.

J. D. MacKreth and Mrs. Slater lost to MacKreth and Mrs. Jones 4-6; beat Nicholson and Miss Don Bernard 6-4.

**HOW THEY STAND**

SCAA ..... 0 0 0 4½ 0½ 12

HKCC ..... 5 4 0 3½ 0 20

LRC ..... 3 4 0 2½







